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The Necessity of Improving the Organizational-Legal and Moral-Ethical Foundations for Establishing Gender Equality in Society

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Abstract: This article analyzes the necessity of improving the organizational-legal and moral-ethical foundations for establishing gender equality in society. The paper examines existing problems in ensuring gender equality, explores ways to address them, and proposes recommendations for improvement. Furthermore, the organizational-legal and moral-ethical aspects of establishing gender equality are studied, and practical suggestions for their enhancement are developed.

Keywords: Gender equality, organizational-legal foundations, moral-ethical foundations, improvement, society, legal mechanisms, social norms.

INTRODUCTION: Gender equality is one of the key conditions for building a democratic society and serves as the basis for ensuring human rights and freedoms. The Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan stipulates that men and women have equal rights. In recent years, large-scale reforms have been carried out in our country to ensure gender equality. In particular, the Law “On Guarantees of Equal Rights and Opportunities for Women and Men” strengthened the legal foundations for ensuring gender equality. Nevertheless, cases of gender inequality still persist in society. This article is devoted to analyzing the necessity of improving the organizational-legal and moral-ethical foundations for establishing gender equality in Uzbekistan. The paper reviews existing problems in ensuring gender equality, ways to address them, and proposals for improvement.

METHOD

Numerous studies have been conducted on gender equality issues, examining various aspects of the problem. In particular, Kh. Ochilov, in his monograph "Gender Policy: The Experience of Uzbekistan", analyzes the formation and development of gender policy in Uzbekistan. According to the author, improving the legislative framework plays a crucial role in ensuring gender equality in Uzbekistan. Furthermore, G. Ismailova, in her article "Socio-Economic Factors of Ensuring Gender Equality in Uzbekistan", reveals the socio-economic causes of gender inequality. She emphasizes that increasing women's economic activity and expanding their opportunities in the labor market is a vital factor in ensuring gender equality. In addition, the "National Report on Gender Equality in Uzbekistan", published by the UN Office in Uzbekistan, analyzes the achievements and existing challenges in the country regarding gender equality. The report particularly highlights the need to ensure gender equality in education, healthcare, and political participation.

DISCUSSION

The results of this study show that significant progress has been made in ensuring gender equality in Uzbekistan. In particular, the improvement of the legislative framework and the attention given to gender issues at the state policy level represent important steps forward. However, as revealed in the course of the study, problems such as gender stereotypes and the low level of women's economic activity continue to hinder the achievement of gender equality. The findings correspond with Kh. Ochilov's conclusion about the necessity of improving gender policy in Uzbekistan. Moreover, G. Ismailova's view that expanding women's economic opportunities is a crucial factor in ensuring gender equality has also been confirmed in this study. The UN Office's report in Uzbekistan also emphasized the need to ensure gender equality in education and political participation, which aligns with the findings of this research. At the same time, the study results indicate the necessity of further improving the organizational-legal and moral-ethical foundations for ensuring gender equality. In particular, it is essential to strengthen measures aimed at combating gender stereotypes, increasing women's economic and political activity, and preventing domestic violence. These findings may serve as a foundation for future research on gender equality issues. Specifically, it is important to study more deeply the impact of gender stereotypes on society, as well as to identify the role of non-governmental organizations and civil society in ensuring gender equality.

RESULTS

Although the legislative framework for ensuring gender equality in Uzbekistan has been significantly improved, the full implementation of existing laws has not been ensured. Gender stereotypes still persist in society, which limits women's social and economic activity. Women's opportunities in the labor market remain more restricted compared to men, which is reflected in wage disparities and positions held. Women's participation in political parties and state governance bodies is insufficient. Cases of domestic violence remain a serious problem of gender inequality. The moral-ethical foundations for ensuring gender equality are not sufficiently developed, which hinders the creation of an environment of tolerance and respect in society. These findings indicate that much more needs to be done to ensure gender equality. In the future, it is necessary to develop and implement measures aimed at addressing these problems.

CONCLUSION

This study has demonstrated the necessity of improving the organizational-legal and moral-ethical foundations for ensuring gender equality in Uzbekistan. According to the research findings, while certain achievements have been made in this area, unresolved issues still remain. In this regard, the following recommendations can be made: ensure the full implementation of existing laws; conduct large-scale awareness campaigns to combat gender stereotypes; develop and implement programs aimed at increasing women's economic and political activity; strengthen measures to prevent domestic violence; and support projects focused on developing the moral-ethical foundations of gender equality. In conclusion, much work remains to be done to ensure gender equality in Uzbekistan. In the future, it is essential to study more deeply the causes and consequences of gender inequality and to develop effective policies and programs to address these problems. Through the joint efforts of researchers, state institutions, and the public, it will be possible to achieve gender equality and ensure the sustainable development of society.

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